

THE YAZOO DEMOCRAT.

Published weekly, except on Sundays, at THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

For a full year, or for less, on application, ONE DOLLAR. For a single copy, FIVE CENTS. For a single copy, FIVE CENTS. For a single copy, FIVE CENTS.

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"PROTECTION" TO ALL, — EXCEPT THE PRIVILEGES TO NONE.

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Star-Spangled Banner.

By F. A. RAY, Esq.

Of my, oh my, see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly has waved at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd, so gallantly streaming.

On the morrow we watch'd, so gallantly streaming,
And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there;
O'er the land that our fathers yet love,
O'er the land that our fathers yet love,

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It is obvious annexation can never take place. British influence has considerable and respectable advocates in this country in our revolutionary war, and in our second war with her. Will it ever be without them? Never. As long as there are fanatics in religion, as long as there are diversities and differences in human opinion respecting the forms of government and the rights of the people, such advocacy will be found resisting the advance of institutions like ours, and laboring to incorporate with them the features of an opposite system.

Who does not see that the people of the United States are competitors with the people of England in the manufacturing art, and in the carrying trade of the world? And that the question is soon to be, if it be not already, whether Texas and Oregon are to be considered as auxiliaries to American or British interests? Whether these vast and fertile regions are to be settled and worked by our posterity, blessed by republican government, or are to become the theatre of British enterprise, and then add another link to the vast colonial chain by which that great monarchy upholds its throne and nobles, and extracts from suffering millions the earnings of their labor?

Nor is the question altered by the alleged interest of Mexico in the Texas territory. As far as treaties are concerned, good faith is not involved in our decision. If the proposition were to annex Mexico with her ascent, Texas could not complain. But we all know that the treaty argument is not only inapplicable, but incapable of use in the determination of the question, either as its effects on Mexico, or other powers. Texas is independent of Mexico—made so by the power of her arms, in the same sense that we became independent of Great Britain. She is independent of Mexico in another sense: that is, in never having constituted a part of Mexico, except by a compact which the latter has violated, and which compact would never have been formed if the United States had performed its duty.

But, without pursuing this view of the subject, it is enough for us to look at the question as it is practically presented to us. Texas is a State in existence to-day, in the Union. Being originally a part of our Union, knowing that she cannot exist happily as a State without the protection of our laws, that her geographical position, as well as the character and interest of her citizens, necessarily attach them to our territory, and feeling, as we may well suppose she does, a greater concern for the fate of our free institutions than she can for those of any monarchy, she is desirous that her fertile lands and genial climate should share the glorious instrumentalities of cherishing and maintaining the blessings of freedom. Is this unnatural? Can it be wise for us to turn a deaf ear to her entreaties, because Lord Aberdeen and Lord Brougham, as British statesmen, choose to withhold their consent, and indulge in vague apprehensions respecting the effect of the measure on this scheme of abolishing slavery? Shame, shame on such patriotic shams on the credulity which can be duped by such flimsy pretence!

The American people cannot be deceived in this manner. They know that the real object of England is to check the prosperity of the United States, and lessen their power to compete with England—a naval power, and a growing agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial country. They know that Lord Aberdeen, in the midst of thousands and thousands of starving subjects of the British monarchy, is more anxious, or ought to be, to relieve the wants of those wretched people than he can be to alter the relation subsisting between the white and black races of this country or Texas.

The American people know this; and they will discountenance it if they neglect, or rather if they permit, those charged with the administration of their national interests, to let slip the opportunity now offered of cementing their union, and promoting the general causes of their prosperity and happiness by the annexation of Texas.

I am, very truly,
Your obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.

From the New York Daily Tribune.
The Opinions of Polk and Clay on the Tariff.

The Whigs are beginning to show signs of alarm on this question. A large portion of the Whig press at the north, insist that Mr. Clay is in favor of a tariff so burdensome, with incidental protection, and they quote his letters and speeches to prove this view of the case—while those of the North and West assert that he is in favor of the present tariff. It must be admitted, that the recent letter of Mr. Clay, to Mr. Cope, of Philadelphia, the publisher

version of Mr. Clay's position on the Tariff was supported by the most abundant and the strongest testimony. His numerous and repeated declarations, announcing his adherence to the principles of the Compromise act, were irresistible, and were fast creating an impression that he was as sound on this subject as his opponent, Gov. Polk.

This condition of things alarmed the friends of Mr. Clay, and the advocates of a high tariff, so much that they were determined to have another letter from Mr. Clay, in which he insisted that he should renounce all former opinions, and declarations and declare himself in favor of the present Tariff—which he has done, we think, in his letter to Mr. Cope, and which was published in our paper a few days ago. At least he declares that he is opposed to the repeal of the present Tariff. Whether he is in favor of modifying or reducing the duties or not, he does not say. Mr. McKay's bill, defeated at the last session of Congress, was not a repeal of the present Tariff, but it modified it essentially. We all know that the Tariff can be changed so as to meet the views of Gov. Polk and the Democratic party, without repealing it. The high Tariffs of 1824, '28 and '32 did not repeal the one of 1816. They only changed the duties in many respects. The same of the Compromise act of 1833; it did not repeal the Tariff of 1833; or any preceding Tariff law; yet it reduced the duties down to the maximum of 20 per cent. So that Mr. Clay will, after all, have to write another letter to explain what he means in his last. The Whigs understand, or at least pretend to understand him, as advocating the present tariff as it is, and so we confess we understand him. This is just the construction we should like to have put upon this last letter of Mr. Clay. If we had the privilege of defining the position of Mr. Clay on the Tariff, and he was compelled to adhere to that position, we would give him that which the protectionists of the North and East are anxious he should assume—that is in favor of the present Tariff.

But since this last letter of Mr. Clay, in which he declares himself in favor of the present tariff, the Whigs have found themselves in a very different position than they were previous to the appearance of that letter. They have been boasting that this tariff will bring at least \$40,000,000 annually into the treasury, and Mr. Clay tells them that they do not want but \$22,000,000; and on one occasion, at least, he went as low as \$13,000,000. If Mr. Clay is in favor of the present tariff remaining as it is, he must be in favor of raising \$40,000,000 every year from the pockets of the people, when they do not require for the support of government but 20, or at the most but \$25,000,000.

All those who support Mr. Clay, if he is in favor of continuing the present tariff must be in favor of raising annually 15 or \$20,000,000 from the people; for which amount there is no necessity, and which can be characterized by no other name than absolute plunder.

Hence it will be perceived, that the position in which Mr. Clay is placed by this last letter, is far worse than his former position; in which it was supposed he adhered to the "spirit" of the compromise act.

The opinions of Gov. Polk do not require to be changed to meet contingencies. Whether the present Tariff brings 10 or \$50,000,000 annually he is opposed to it. He is in favor of raising sufficient revenue from the customs to defray, in connection with the Public Land receipts, the expenses of the Government. If the present Tariff brings \$40,000,000 annually and we want but \$20,000,000, Gov. Polk would lessen the duties so as to produce about the required amount. On the other hand, if the present Tariff should bring but \$10,000,000 annually, and we require \$20,000,000, Gov. Polk would raise the duties and thus increase the revenue to \$20,000,000—the required amount.

The present Tariff is too high, whether it brings too much or too little revenue. This fact is evident from the importations. When the compromise act was in operation we imported full one-third more than we do now. If we should lower the present Tariff we would import more, and sell more abroad and get as much revenue.

The essential difference between Gov. Polk and Mr. Clay, and the Democratic and Whig party is, the former wish to raise sufficient revenue by taxing the people as little as possible; leaving their trade and industry as free as may be compatible with an economical support of the Government. While the latter wish to levy the highest duties, so long as they are not entirely prohibitory, that will bring the same amount. The former is a honest system of taxation—at least as much so as possible under a system of indirect taxation—the other is a

system of robbery and plunder, that takes from the industrious their hard earnings to add to the profits of a few lords of the loom, who fatten and wax rich upon the labor of others.

We appeal to the honest and intelligent portion of the people of the United States, whether they will submit to the imposition of such a tariff. The present Tariff cannot stand. It is at war with the interests of the great mass of the people; repugnant to every sense of justice; opposed to those cardinal principles of liberty and equality, guaranteed to us all by the fundamental charter of American liberty. The American people are too intelligent to submit to this system of robbery much longer. They understand it, and we mean they shall understand it still better. If we hold a single opinion in relation to any undetermined subject, that we believe we shall yet see verified, it is that the Protective System, falsely so called, will not long endure. Our hope is that its oppressions may soon cease to exist, and that the labor of our people may be as free as the air they breathe; subject only to those equal and just burdens absolutely necessary to keep the wheels of Government in motion.

From the Pittsburgh Daily Morning Post.
For the Clay Club.

As the members of this body have taken a new notice, and have suddenly resolved to deal only in "AUTHENTIC" papers we submit the following for their consideration. We feel especially glad that the unscrupulous and careless practices of the Club are to be abandoned, and that they will now only deal in well established facts. It will give us pleasure to furnish them with a series of "authentic" documents concerning the life, services, prospects and character of HENRY CLAY, taken from their own organ, the Pittsburgh Gazette.

We will begin by quoting a preamble of the Clay Club, denouncing the Gazette for misrepresenting Clay's views: it was passed, Feb. 11, 1843.

"WHEREAS, The Pittsburgh Gazette and the Harrisburgh Telegraph, though professing Whig principles, have been, and still are, engaged in misrepresenting the views of Mr. Clay upon the subject of protection."

In reply to this, the editor of the Gazette, among other things, wrote as follows, on the 15th of February, 1843.

"In reference to our statements of Mr. CLAY's present tariff principles, we have given them just as we understand them; and we are not alone in our opinion, for Mr. CLAY is supported by the Whigs at the South for holding just such principles as we understand him to hold. When his language will allow so much latitude of construction, that his friends in different sections of the country support him for opposite reasons, the Clay Club hardly does us justice in charging us with misrepresentation."

"But we begin to have doubts about the propriety of our using the name Whig in reference to ourselves at present. The meaning of the term Whig, NOW, is a 'Clay man.' The words have become synonymous. To such an extent has this idolatry been carried, that if Mr. CLAY should die, the Whig party would die with him. Its 'god' would be gone, and the poor, inanimate corpse would be powerless. We do not wish to place our political principles in such jeopardy."

"As far as we can co-operate with the Clay Club and the Whig party, in opposing the influence of Locofocoism, and in supporting the principles above noted, it will give us great pleasure to do so; but when we are asked to do that which our conscience tells us is wrong, there our paths diverge. We will do every thing honorable for the promotion of any man, apart from principle."

There is an "authentic" fact, in the history of the CLAY CLUB, and the editor of the Gazette! We shall have more, perhaps, hereafter.

From the Ohio Statesman.
The Bargain and Sale.

A friend has sent us the following condensed statement of facts. They should be read to every doubting man in the State. They leave the bargain riveted upon the actors in the treachery.

A debate has just come off in Guernsey county, between Messrs. Gaston and Lawrence, Democrats of that county, and Messrs. McCrory and Wharton, counts of Wheeling, on the Bargain affair. This is a most important subject to settle for all men must agree that if Clay was guilty, he is unworthy any public confidence. The triumph, we learn, was complete on the Democratic side. The Bargain was fastened beyond escape on Clay and Adams. The truth is, no one can point to who made the facts. Let Clay, like Gen. Jackson,

call for his letters. They will prove him swifter from under his own hand. A friend writes us that this Bargain business is using Clay up fast in his region:

The Mail Letter.

Since the friends of Mr. Clay persist in refusing to ask for the publication of this letter entire, we must avail ourselves of those portions of it which have already become public, and which, fortunately, are amply sufficient to show the character of the whole, and to listen to Mr. Clay the charge of being guided entirely by self interest in casting his vote for Mr. Adams, in 1828.

The extracts from this letter, to which I refer you, were extensively circulated in Pennsylvania and in Ohio, in 1828, in a series of letters published in pamphlet form, and addressed by the democratic committee of correspondence of Philadelphia, consisting of Jos. Warrall, Wm. Duncan, Wm. Boyd, &c., &c., to John Sargent, Manual Egre, Lawrence Lewis, &c., &c., authors of an address to the people of Pennsylvania, adopted at an Administration meeting in Philadelphia, July 7, 1828.—These letters are all very valuable. The one from which I select is the 19th in the series. Clay's letter to Blair is dated Jan. 8th, 1825, ONE MONTH prior to the election in the House, which took place February 9th. The following is an extract from Clay's letter given on the authority of those gentlemen:—

"A friend of Gen. Jackson says to me—'my hopes are upon you—do not disappoint me—our partiality was for you, next to the hero—you know the anxiety we all have for a western President.'"

This was precisely true—this is just what the friends of Jackson should have said—here was no promise, nothing that would favor Mr. Clay's views of office—but Mr. Clay did disappoint the West. Now read another extract in Mr. Clay's own words—

"A friend of Mr. Adams comes to me with tears in his eyes, and says—'Sir, Mr. Adams has always had the greatest respect for you, and the highest admiration of your talents—there is no station to which you are not equal. You were undoubtedly the second choice of our country, and I pray you to consider whether the public good and your own favor interest do not distinctly point out the course which you ought to pursue.'"

Now this is Mr. Clay's own account of the overtures made to him one month before the election. Did Mr. Clay suppress the weapon and declare such intimations to be an insult? Did he tell him his personal views could not influence his vote? No. He announces further on, in the same letter to Blair, the result of the conference. Hear it, and be astonished, if ever you have attributed political honesty to Henry Clay.

"My friends entertain the belief that their kind wishes towards me will, in the end, be more likely to be accomplished by so bestowing their vote?"

Behold, Mr. Clay openly declares, not that the public good was to be advanced, but that the kind wishes of his friends toward himself would be more likely to be accomplished by voting for Mr. Adams. What witness! Why to see Mr. Clay Secretary of State. But hear the end of this famous letter—Mr. Clay's own words—

"Your Representative (Mr. White) is inclined to concur with us in these resolutions, and as I know his respect for your opinion, I request, if you concur in our views, that you will write to him by return of mail, to strengthen him in his resolutions. Show this to Crittenden alone."

Well might Henry Clay add this last cautionary sentence; well might he fear to expose such machinations to the honest sons of Kentucky. "SHOW THIS TO CRITTENDEN ALONE." Such deals bear not the light of the public gaze.

I hope, sir, these extracts, coming from such a source, and now having been in circulation SIXTEEN YEARS, never contradicted, or one word uttered against the honor and truth of those letters published above, and placed themselves for their correction, will be considered as amply sufficient to establish Clay's wishes to keep secret by withholding the Blair letter from publication. If his friends deny these things, let them call for the letter.

From the Boston Transcript of Thursday says: "We are happy to learn that the report of the death of this veteran officer is not true." He was struck by a paralytic of the right side just before the arrival of Halden, and would have been left there, but that it was not thought best to disturb a sleep into which he had fallen. On the arrival here the last medical aid was called, and he was removed to the hospital last evening, and by religious bleeding and other prompt remedies he revived, and had several intervals of feeling strong and consciousness. We are credibly in my he is still better today, and our warmest hopes are entertained that he will recover."